

Online CME/CPE Medical Simulation: REGISTER TODAY!

Schizophrenia Case Series, Part 2: Management Strategies for Dual Diagnosis in Patients with Schizophrenia

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Release Date: April 3, 2009
Credit Expiration Date: April 3, 2010
Archive Offered Until: April 3, 2010

This activity offers CE credit for:
• Physicians (CME) • Pharmacists (CPE)
All other clinicians will either receive a CME Attendance Certificate or may choose any of the types of CE credit being offered.

Questions? Call CME Outfitters at **877.CME.PROS.**

STATEMENT OF NEED

Substance dependence is a common comorbidity in patients with psychiatric illness, and is associated with poorer long-term outcomes related to lower treatment adherence, increased number of relapses, higher symptom severity, and sociological factors such as poor housing, employment status, and economic situations.¹ Differential diagnosis of schizophrenia in patients with possible drug-induced symptoms is challenging but vital to appropriate management; conversely, appropriate assessment and diagnosis of substance use disorder also is required to develop a treatment plan that takes into account both psychotic symptoms and alcohol and/or drug abuse. Long-term management of dually diagnosed patients requires a multifactorial approach including pharmacologic, nonpharmacologic, and psychosocial strategies designed to manage both psychotic symptoms and substance abuse. There are a number of choices for the pharmacologic management of psychotic symptoms, and selection of an appropriate agent must take into account comorbid substance use, issues with non-adherence, side effects, and concomitant medications. There are a number of FDA-approved agents available to help treat alcohol dependence but each of these medications have benefits and limitations that must be considered with respect to the particular clinical picture of the individual patient. For patients who abuse other substances, behavioral strategies have been shown to be effective, and the need for intensive behavioral intervention is a key consideration in selecting a long-term treatment plan.

¹ Green AI, Noordsy DL, Brunette MF, O'Keefe C. Substance abuse and schizophrenia: Pharmacotherapeutic intervention. *J Subst Abuse Treat* 2008;34:61-71.

ACTIVITY GOAL

To provide mental healthcare practitioners with clinically focused strategies drawn from the evidence base for assessing, diagnosing, and treating patients with schizophrenia and comorbid substance use disorder(s).

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- At the end of this CE activity, participants should be able to:
- Differentiate schizophrenia from other potential bases for psychosis in patients with substance use disorder.
 - Identify the impact of dual diagnosis on the outcomes of patients.
 - Develop an evidence-based, individualized long-term treatment plan for patients with dually diagnosed schizophrenia and substance abuse.

FAX completed form to **240.243.1033**

YES! Register me for this online neuroscienceCME activity.

Site Name: _____ # Participants: _____

Individual Name: _____ Degree: _____

Address: _____

City/State/ZIP: _____

Practice Setting: Community Mental Health State Mental Health Primary Care
 Private Practice Other: _____ Phone: _____

Fax: _____ Email: _____



FACULTY INFORMATION

Rakesh Jain, MD, MPH
Director, Adult and Child
Psychopharmacology Research
R/D Clinical Research, Inc.
Lake Jackson, TX

TARGET AUDIENCE

Physicians, physician assistants, pharmacists, and other healthcare professionals with an interest in mental health.

CREDIT INFORMATION

CME Credit (Physicians): CME

CME Outfitters, LLC, is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

CME Outfitters, LLC, designates this educational activity for a maximum of 0.5 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)*TM. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Note to Physician Assistants: AAPA accepts Category I credit from AOACCME, Prescribed credit from AAFP, and AMA Category I CME credit for the PRA from organizations accredited by ACCME.

CPE Credit (Pharmacists): CME

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Universal Program Number:

376-000-09-010-H01-P

Activity Type: knowledge-based

Post-tests, credit request forms, and activity evaluations can be completed online at www.neuroscienceCME.com (click on the Testing/Certification link under the Activities tab—requires free account activation), and participants can print their certificate or statement of credit immediately (80% pass rate required). This website supports all browsers except Internet Explorer for Mac. For complete technical requirements and privacy policy, visit www.neurosciencecme.com/technical.asp. CE credit expires on April 3, 2010.

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